CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber, at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of James Love Tuton, deceased, notice is therefore given to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said James L. Tuton, to present the same to the Administrator within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.

September 3, 1830. 92-4w.

Further Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the said Court, granted at the sitting of September Term, 1830, the Administrator will proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, the interest of the said J. L. Tuton in the Negroes, namely, Hannah aged about 24 years, and Glasgow, aged about 21 years, viz.—one fourth in value of the said two slaves. A credit of six months will be given, bonds and sufficient security required, by

W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.

FAYETTEVILLE Select Classical School.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Seminary will took place on Friday, the 27th ulto., and resulted in the entire satisfaction of those present, as to the progress made by the Boys since they have been under Mr STUART's management. We have been active and interested observers of Mr. STUART's mode of conducting this School, and take pleasure in stating, that the high expectations we had formed, have been fully realized.

The School will be opened for the ensuing year, on the first day of October next, and as the number of Scholars is intended to be quite limited, those who have heretofore patronized the School and intend to continue their patronage, will please give early notice to that effect; and it is also desirable, that those who intend to enter any new Scholars, should apply as soon as possible,

JOHN HUSKE,
C. P. MALLETT,
C. T. HAIGH,
ROB'T STRANGE, } Committee.

September 1, 1830. 91tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Sarah Barret vs. William Bryant. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favour of the Plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

From the Minutes,

ARCH'D McEACHIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

John Anders, Adm'r of John Anders, and others, vs. Sam'l Anders & Roland Sutton & wife Elizabeth. } PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES AND DIVISION.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendants, Sam'l Anders and Roland Sutton and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for six weeks, that unless the Defendants appear on or before the first day of next term and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

From the Minutes.

Test, P. KELLY, Clerk.

FAYETTEVILLE Water Works.

THE Superintendent finds that the efficiency and usefulness of the Water Works are greatly impaired by a constant waste of the water, not only during the day, but also during the night, by persons who have no regard for the interests of the proprietors, or the convenience of their neighbors. He therefore earnestly requests all persons who have hydrants on their premises, to see that there be no further waste. Those who do not think proper to attend to this reasonable request, are hereby notified, that the rules of the Company, and the terms of their Licenses, will hereafter be strictly enforced against them. To ensure which,

A Reward of Five Dollars

will be paid for sufficient evidence of a habitual waste of the water by any person. This course is rendered absolutely necessary by circumstances of hourly occurrence.

E. J. HALE, Superintendent.

August 26, 1830.

Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance.

A FEW copies of these celebrated Sermons have been presented by a gentleman to the Fayetteville Temperance Society, and are left at the Observer Office for sale or to be loaned to persons desirous of reading them.

August 19, 1830.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—Our attention is unexpectedly again called to this subject by a publication in the last *Newbern Spectator*, of an extract from Judge Martin's History of this State, giving a faithful account of the Declaration in question, copied, we believe, almost literally, from the original article which appeared on the subject, in this paper on the 30th of April, 1819; which extract is accompanied by the copy of a letter from *Mr. Jefferson* to the elder *Mr. Adams*, dated July 19, 1819, expressing a disbelief of the truth and reality of this Declaration. A copy of this letter we append to these remarks for the information of our readers.

We do not wonder that *Mr. Jefferson* should have doubted the truth of this Declaration of Independence being made in Mecklenburg, having never before heard of it, and for the other reasons which he assigns. Indeed considerable doubt was publicly expressed at the time this Document was first published in the Register, not only in the Eastern papers, but elsewhere. We, therefore, thought it our duty to make further inquiries on the subject, and for this purpose applied to our neighbor *Col. Wm. Polk*, of this city, (son of *Col. Thomas Polk*, who took a conspicuous part in the proceedings) who, though but a youth of 17 or 18 at the time, was present at the meeting which made the Declaration. He assured us, that the facts which we had published, were in general correct, though he thought there was an error as to the name of the Secretary of the meeting, as well as others of a minor kind, but that he would make it his business to obtain from some of the old inhabitants of Mecklenburg, further particulars on this subject.

Col. Polk accordingly made the necessary inquiries, and in February, 1820, communicated to us for publication, Certificates from *Geo. Graham, Wm. Hutchinson, Jonas Clark* and *Robert Robinson*, all old inhabitants of Mecklenburg County, stating, that they were present in the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, on the 19th of May, 1775; that the order of the election of Delegates had been given by *Colonel Thomas Polk*, the commanding officer of the Militia of the County; they believed the delegation was complete from every Company; that the meeting took place in the Courthouse, at Charlotte; that *Abraham Alexander* was chosen Chairman, and *Dr. Ephraim Brevard*, Secretary; that the Delegates continued in session that day and the next; when Resolutions were brought forward and adopted, which declared the Citizens of Mecklenburg County free and independent of the King and Parliament of Great Britain; and that from that day forth, all allegiance and political relation with them was absolved; which declaration was signed by every member of the delegation, amidst the shouts and huzzas of a large assembly of the people of the County. These old men always believed that the Resolutions declaring the Independence of the Citizens of Mecklenburg, were drawn up by *Dr. Brevard*, the Secretary of the meeting, and that the whole was conceived and brought about through the instrumentality and popularity of Col Thomas Polk, Abraham Alexander, John McKnit Alexander, Adam Alexander, Ephraim Brevard, John Phifer, Hezekiah Alexander and a [illegible]. They also state, that *Captain Jack*, of Charlotte, was employed to carry copies of these Resolutions to the President of Congress, and to the Representatives of this State in that body; that he executed that trust, and returned with answers, both from the President and the Representatives, approving of the course that had been taken, adding, that the time would soon come when the whole Continent would follow the example which had been set by the citizens of Mecklenburg.

A letter was also received and published, from a Revolutionary militiaman, aged 81, of the same County, dated Jan. 20, 1820, stating that he was present at the meeting in Charlotte, when the Resolutions declaring Independence were read.

Our readers will observe, that *Mr Jefferson's* letter to *Mr. Adams*, was written before the publication of these Certificates. Had he seen this additional testimony, it is probable, he might have changed his opinion as to the credibility of this well attested historical fact.

If a doubt should still remain in the mind of any one, on this important incident in the History of this State, we can furnish such person with a copy of a pamphlet, which to save trouble in answering the numerous applications that were made to *Col Polk* in relation to it at the time, was published at his expence. And if, after reading this pamphlet, any further explanation be desired we have no doubt that Col. Polk will, at any time be ready to give it.

The following is the letter of Mr. JEFFERSON to MR. ADAMS, alluded to:—

EXTRACT

Of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to John Adams.

MONTICELLO, JULY 9, 1819.

Dear Sir.—I am in debt to you for your letters of May the 21st, 27th, and June the 22d. The first, delivered me by Mr. Greenwood, gave me the gratification of his acquaintance; and a ratification it always is, to be made acquainted with gentlemen of candor, worth and information, as I found Mr. Greenwood to be. That on the subject of Mr. Samuel Adams Wells, shall not be forgotten, in time and place, when it can be used to his advantage.

But what has attracted my peculiar notice, is the paper from Mecklenburg county (North Carolina, published in the Essex Register, which you were so kind as to inclose in your last, of June the 22d. And you seem to think it genuine. I believe it spurious. I deem it a very unjustifiable quiz, like that of the volcano, so minutely related to us as having broken out in North Carolina, some half dozen years ago, in that part of the country, and perhaps in that very county of Mecklenburg, for I do not remember its precise locality. If this paper be really taken from the Raleigh Register, as quoted, I wonder it should have escaped Ritchie, who culls what is good from every paper, as the bee from every flower; and the National Intelligencer, too, which is edited by a North Carolinian: and that the fire should blaze out all at once in Essex, one thousand miles from where the spark is said to have fallen. But if really taken from the Raleigh Register, who is the narrator, and is the name subscribed real, or is it as fictitious as the paper itself? It appears, too, an original book, which is burnt, to Mr. Alexander, who is dead, to a joint letter from Caswell, Hughes and Hooper, all dead, to a copy sent to Caswell, dead another sent to Doctor Williamson, now probably dead, whose memory did not recollect, in the history he has written of North Carolina, this gigantic step of its county of Mecklenburg. Horry, too, is silent in his history of Marion, whose scene of action was the country bordering on Mecklenburg. Ramsay. Marshall, Jones, Girardin, Wirt, historians of the adjacent states, all silent. When Mr. Henyr's resolutions far short of independence, flew like lightning through every paper, and kindled both sides of the Atlantic, this flaming declaration of the same date, of the independence of Mecklenburg county, of North Carolina, absolving it from the British allegiance, and abjuring all political connection with that nation, although sent to Congress, too, is never heard of. It is not known even a twelvemonth after, when a similar proposition is first made in that body. Armed with this bold example, would not you have addressed our timid brethren in peals of thunder, on their tardy fears? Would not every advocate of independence have rung the glories of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, in the ears of the doubting Dickinson and others, who hung so heavily on us? Yet the example of independent Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, was never once quoted. The paper speaks, too, of the continued exertions of their delegation (Caswell, Hooper, Hughes,) 'in the cause of liberty and independence.' Now you remember as well I do, that we had not a greater tory in Congress than Hooper; that Hughes was very wavering, sometimes firm, sometimes feeble, according as the day was clear or cloudy, that Caswell, indeed, was a good whig, and kept these gentlemen to the notch while he was present; but that he left us soon, and their line of conduct became then uncertain, until Penn came, who fixed Hughes, and the vote of the State. I must not be misunderstood as suggesting any doubtfulness in the State of North Carolina. No State was more fixed or forward. Nor do I affirm, positively, that this paper is a fabrication: because the proof of a negative can only be presumptive. But I shall believe it such until positive and solemn proof of its authenticity shall be produced. And if the name of McKnitt be real, and not a part of the fabrication, it needs a vindication by the production of such proof. For the present, I must remain an unbeliever in the apocryphal gospel.

TH: JEFFERSON.

American Watering Places.—A foreigner on a visit at Saratoga springs, has written a few remarks on the difference he has noticed between the customs there and at European watering places. He remarks as follows:—

"Watering places in all countries are characteristic; they assemble the flower of the country, and form a distinguished feature in the character of a nation Saratoga, situate in the centre of the wealthiest and most populous part of the country, does not justify the idea that I had conceived, after having seen the great cities on the sea coast, and the good taste of their inhabitants. It is a ground impregnated with mineral sources, situate in a naturally ill-favored landscape. The place consists of a wide, but irregular street, in which are located four large and about a hundred small houses, built of wood. The former are the four principal hotels. These are good, and would be an adornment to any watering place in Europe. Some of the piazzas are grand and tasteful, and worthy of the beauty and fashion that assemble below their verdant shades. This is all that can be said in praise of the local arrangements of the place. None of the other charms of the European watering places are to be found here, such as well-shaded and well-watered public walks, fine music, tasteful equipages, and rows of well furnished shops and coffee houses. There are no parties of pleasure made up—no concerts in the evening. All the charm here is constituted by the society, which certainly is very excellent, but which might combine with it the usual necessaries and amusements of watering places. Who has seen Aix, Spa, Pyrmount, Wiesbaden, Cheltenham, &c. and would not concur in this opinion. The inhabitants of Saratoga [illegible] vastly improve upon the place. If they would create a public fund for public improvements, and if every visiter that comes here would contribute $1 to it, they would raise a sufficient capital to render it, in a few years, a place worthy of a country which ranks equal with the first countries of Europe, in point of power and civilization. The greatest attention should be paid to the mineral well; a more agreeable place of resort may be built, a more graceful distribution of the healing liquid may be made, and, above all, a more beneficial mode of taking it may be introduced."

Mr. Jefferson on Manufactures and Internal Improvements.

In his annual message to Congress, on the 8th of November, 1808, President Jefferson thus expressed himself: "The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, *and of protecting duties and prohibitions*, become permanent."

This was Mr. Jefferson's last Message to Congress—these are his last words addressed to the public. In the same Message he used the following language in regard to a policy, which holds almost the first place among the abominations of the *soi-disant* Republicans of the present day: "*Shall the revenue be reduced?* or shall it not *rather* be appropiated to *the improvements of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union*, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution, as may be approved by the States?"

Dandy Elopement.—Our city for a few days past, has been under no little excitement at the sudden disappearance of a *thing*, who had strutted about our streets during about a year past in the shape of a full dash'd *dandy*. He wore large whiskers, a gallinipper cap, a dangling watch and safety chain, *a la mode* pantaloons and gaiters, white gloves, &c. &c., and walked along our side walks, without putting himself to the vulgar condescension of knowing any one whom he might chance to meet, save some young lady of the ton, or possibly some gentleman whom he had met at some good society paty, or who was recommended to his notice by a first cut fashionable gala.—Although he was but a clerk in one of our commercial houses, yet few persons in the city had more money to sport with, or more jackdaw appearance in dress. He played billiards, eat oyster suppers, rode in gig, and in buggy, and passed off as a gentleman of the first water. His credit was abundant, and few persons wished to din so much of a gentleman as he *appeared* to be. But his exit was sudden, and many honest people are left without their dues. Report says he owes about $100 for board in one place, $40 for board in another; to his tailor, and numerous smaller bills to the other people, not even excepting the friend of whom he *borrowed money*. All are left to suffer by him.

So the world goes. A worthless, brainless fellow in whiskers and gloves, will be welcomed into good society, while an industrious citizen, who dresses within his income, is discarded or overlooked. A dashing fop can gull almost every body. He runs in upon the tailor, he runs on upon the landlord, he runs upon the labor of the shoemaker, he runs his face at the billiard board and his presence into good society; all by the fascinations of his dress, his whiskers and a borrowed gold watch; and at last he runs away leaving his creditors and his dupes unpaid and perhaps unpitied.—*Troy Budget.*

The proverb ought to run, "A fool and words are soon parted; a man of gels and his money."—*Shenstone.*

Among the captives delivered at the taking of Algiers, there were some who had been nearly 30 years in captivity. They have been horribly mutilated by the barbarians, who have made them endure dreadful torments during their long captivity.

Hussein, the Dey of Algiers, is not a man of cruel disposition. Severe only towards the Turkish militia, whose seditious and turbulent spirit he dreaded, he was just and humane towards the Algerine population, which had not to reproach him with either prevarication or tyranny. He is not deficient in shrewdness, well educated for a Turk, and tolerably conversant with the political situation of Europe, and the complicated interests of the different Powers with respect to the East. It is this part of his information which has caused his fall, by inducing him to reckon imprudently on England. His military knowledge appears to be very limited. He has studied more the texts of the Koran and Arabian books than modern tactics. It is said in a letter, that when some one observed to him that he had acted wrong in permitting the French to land without opposition, he replied, "But how would you have had me take them if I did not allow them to come?" One day, seeing through a telescope a battalion firing with the front rank kneeling as usual, he said, "Look at them, they are asking quarter! Courage, children of Mahomet!" At another time, beholding them marching in close order, as if bound together, he said, "It is then true that the French are making war against their inclination, and have been chained together in order to force them to fight."—*Paris paper.*

God Save the King.—It is curious enough that the popular song of "God Save the King" was composed by John Bull. It has been attributed to Harry Carey and others; but authentic documents were lately brought forward to show that Dr. Bull, chamber-musician to James I., was the composer; and that the production was originally performed before that monarch, at Merchant Tailors' hall, on the 16th July, 1607, in celebration of his Majesty's escape from the gun-powder-plot. Hence the 'scattering of his enemies,' and the imprecations on their 'knavish tricks.' Hence, perhaps, also, the emphatic repetition of the word 'save,' and the wish, 'God save us all.' The composition received its present harmony, we believe, from Dr. Arne, and first became popular during the rebellion of forty-five, George being substituted for James. Nobler music and ignobler words have never been brought together. The latter have been libellously said to be Ben Johnson's.

English paper

It is a curious fact, but one no less strange than true, that his present majesty is at one and the same time, William the First, Second, Third, and Fourth! The following explanation will reconcile this apparent contradiction; As King of Hanover he is William the First; that country giving only the title of electors to its rulers previous to George III; as King of Ireland, William the Second; that kingdom was not added to the British Crown until the reign of Henry II, and, consequently, William the conqueror and William Rufus were not sovereigns of Ireland. therefore, as there were no native kings of that name, William the Third of England was the First of Ireland; and our present monarch is, of course, William the Second; as King of Scotland, William the third; the only monarch of that name previous to James I, (who united the two kingdoms) being the celebrated [illegible] the Lion and, as King of England, William the Fourth.

Extraordinaries.—The present King of Great Britain is the only European Monarch who has trod American ground.—The Lord Chancellor of England (Lord Lyndhurst,) from whom the present King of England received his oath of office; and the beautiful and accomplished Marchioness of Wellesley, who has been appointed First Lady of the Bed Chamber of the British Queen Adeline, are both Americans; one a native of Boston, the other of Baltimore.

Popes.—The names and times of succession of the three last Popes:

Pius 6th ascended the papal throne in 1766. In 1798 the papal government was suppressed by the French. Pius 6th died August, 1799. The new Pope, Pius 7th, restored to his government by Napoleon, July 25th, 1800. The papal states united to France, June 18th, 1809.

The Pope released by Bonaparte, Jan. 23d, 1814.
Pope Leo 12th died in 1829.

A strange request.—Yesterday a man calling himself John Connelly, apparently aged about 35 years, and in a delicate state of health, presented himself at the Bridewell and requested Mr. Thorpe to lock him up as a prisoner; this Mr. T. declined doing without an order. Connelly went from there to the magistrates and made the same request, he stated he would be obliged to go and steal something if his request was not complied with. As he could not be imprisoned without some charge, he described himself as a vagrant, living without visible means, swore to the charge, and received a commitment for 60 days to the penitentiary.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Of the Moon.—There is scarcely any doubt remaining in the philosophical world that the moon is a habitable globe. The most accurate observations that have been made with the most powerful telescope, have confirmed the opinion. The moon seems in almost every respect to be a body similar to our earth, to have its surface diversified by hill and dale, mountains and valleys, rivers, lakes and seas.

There is the fullest evidence that our earth serves as a moon to the moon herself, differing only in this, that the earth's surface is thirteen times larger than the moon's, so the moon receives from the earth a light thirteen times greater than that which she imparts to us; and by a very correct analogy, we are led to infer that all the planets and their satellites, or attendant moons, are inhabited; for matter seems only to exist for the sake of intelligent beings.

Scale of Animal Life.—The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, extracted from the works of the most celebrated writers on natural history. A hare will live ten years—a cat ten—a goat eight—an ass thirty—a sheep ten—a ram fifteen—a dog from fourteen to twenty-five, and some, though not often, more—a bull fifteen—an ox (a curious fact) twenty—swine twenty-five—a pigeon eight—a turtle dove twenty-five—a partridge twenty-five—a raven one hundred.

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.—*Steele.*

Remedy for Tooth-ache.—A strong decoction of Black-Jack bark—hold it in the mouth to the tooth affected, a few seconds and repeat it three or four times—this remedy has been much used and rarely fails to give relief.

Halifax Advocate.

FOREIGN.

Further extracts from Foreign papers.

Paris, July 30.

Yesterday several Deputies, viz:—Messrs. Gen. Gerard, Count de Lobau, Lafitte, Casimir Perrier, and Manguin, went, amidst the fire of the musketry, to the Marshal Duke of Ragusa. M. Lafitte spoke, and represented to the Marshal the deplorable state of the capital, blood flowing in all directions, the musketry firing as in a town taken by a storm. He made him personally responsible, in the name of the assembled deputies of France, for the fatal consequences of so melancholy an event.

The Marshal replied—"The honor of a soldier is obedience." "And civil honor," replied M. Lafitte, "is not to massacre the citizens." Then the Marshal said—"But, gentlemen, what are the conditions you propose?" "Without judging too highly of our influence, we think that we can be answerable that every thing will return to order on the following conditions:—the revocation of the illegal ordinances of the 26th of July, the dismissal of the Ministers, and the convocation of the Chambers on the 3d of August."

The Marshal agreed that, as a citizen, he might perhaps not disapprove, nay might even participate in the opinions of the Deputies, but that as a soldier he had his orders, and had only carried them into execution—that, however, he engaged to submit these proposals to the King in half an hour.

"But (said the Marshal) if you wish, Gentlemen, to have a conference on the subject with M. de Polignac, he is close at hand, and I will go and ask him if he can receive you."

"A quarter of an hour passed; the Marshal returned with his countenance much changed, and told the Deputies that M. de Polignac had declared to him that the conditions proposed, rendered any conference useless.

"'We have, then, civil war,' said M. Lafitte.

"The Marshal bowed, and the Deputies retired.

The following is part of a letter from Paris, dated July 31.

"If this were a subject upon which one could be pleasant, these extraordinary men would present ample materials: for, as you may guess, their costume is various as their employments were from which they rushed into battle. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance. Here you saw a young fellow of 20 or 22, with a halberd of the time of Francis I. inlaid with gold, dressed simply in a smock frock and trowsers, and the casque of a cuirassier on his head. There you saw another, with a blue shirt and trowsers, encumbered by the long sword of a grenadier a cheval, and capped with the brass helmet of a pompier; a pistol or two completed his armament.—Farther off a negro in livery might be seen *en factionnaire*, as a sentinel, with a cavalry carbine, and the broad sword of a sapeur, joked with occasionally upon his not being a *white*. Walking up the Place du Carousel, you might see a fine young fellow, apparently a laborer, his costume consisting of a canvas jacket and trowsers, no stockings, wearing the feathered cocked hat of a marshal of France, said to be captured from the wardrobe of the King; at his pride, too, his fellow citizens laughed, which he bore with the most imperturbable gravity: and near to him, a man with the sleeve of the red coat of one of the Swiss over his own, an archbishop's glove on the opposite hand, and a lancer's spear on his shoulder.—Among them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris "that very day," on their way to Charenton. The thing was not to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys"

"At one point a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Bourgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants, if degrees of bravery can be admitted in this most memorable conflict of modern times. A woman in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks in the Rue Phumet. The third regiment of the Guard (Vendeans) fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassieurs surrendered their swords. The Lancers of the Guard—the finest body of men in the country—fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to sixty when I saw them, and fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so until they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy.

The Rue St. Honore, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in the front of the house, which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot-holes. The Louvre (*Except the Picture Gallery*—what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field piece was planted, which commanded the Ponts des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the Palace of the institute is specked with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball only appears to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and from its elevation, must have caused dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuilleries was not of as long duration; it was over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri-coloured flag at the head of the attacking Bourgois. A thousand balls, fired from the Chateau, whistled by him without touching him. He continued to march with *sang froid*, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH DEPUTIES.

The Deputies of Departments have addressed the following proclamation to the French People:

"Frenchmen! France is free! Absolute power has raised its standard; the heroic population of France has overthrown it. Paris, attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A Government which may without delay secure to us these advantages, is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen! Those of your Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled; and, till the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman, who has never fought but for France, the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. This, is, in their opinion, the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate defence. The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the National and Constitutional cause.—He has always defended its interests and professed its principles. He will respect our rights for he will

derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necessary to liberty, strong and durable. The re-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the citizens in the formation of the department and municipal administrations. The jury for the transgressions of the press: the legally organized responsibility of the ministers, and the secondary agents of the administration. The situation of the military legally secured. The re-election of Deputies appointed to public offices—we shall give at length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the developments of which they have need. Frenchmen! the Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country. 'The Chambers,' says he, 'are going to assemble; they will consider of means to ensure the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the Nation. The Charter will henceforward be a truth.'"

FROM THE JOURNAL DU COMMERCE.

Paris, July 31, noon.

"Inhabitants of Paris: The Deputies of France at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

"I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy.

"On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colors which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.

"The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the nation.

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

We have been able to collect little to-day relative to the affairs of France, in addition to what was published in our paper of this morning. The letters from all classes of Englishmen in Paris speak in rapture of the result of the struggle, and vie with each other in praising the Parisians. We have seen a letter, which arrived by express this afternoon, and which is dated Paris, Saturday evening. The writer says—"I think business will begin again generally on Monday; to-day a good deal has been done in bills. The Exchange and Bank are not yet open. The Rentes will, probably open this day; but there is no saying. Baron Louis is a very clever financier, and as all the ministers have been in office before, and are considered able and moderate men, people of wealth have great confidence in them. Besides, it will be to their interest to keep up the price of the funds as they are all implicated in the late change. The streets are now crowded with persons laughing and as gay as if they had come from a dance. The King had yesterday 15,000 men with him at St. Cloud, all chosen for their loyalty. The greatest part have left him, and the tri-coloured flag is now floating over the Palace of St. Cloud. Never was there a more glorious week for France. During all the excitements not a single excess was committed. The National Guards are parading before all the public places. Some of them the poorest looking devils imaginable, but all conducting themselves as well as possible. The bankers and the first people in the place have joined the National Guards. All Paris is now armed. The united French army would not be able to put down the spirit now existing!"

London Herald Aug. 3.

[It is proper to state, that there was, at the breaking out of this Revolution, no organized "National Guard." The National Guard, (uniformed Militia) was disbanded about three years ago, by order of Louis 18th; but the materials remained, it spontaneously re-organized on the breaking out of the recent events, and General Lafayette, its old commander in the year 1791, was again called to the command. The "Guards," or "Garde du Corps," or King's Body Guard, mentioned above, consisted of about 20,000 men, a small portion of which were Swiss.—The "regiments of the line," referred to, were other regular regiments stationed in the city. The "Gendarmes" are also regular soldiers.]—*Nat. Int.*

The Duke of Orleans, who has been placed at the head of the Government, is the next of the Princes of the Bourbon dynasty to the Duke of Bordeaux, a son of the Duke of Berri, next brother to the Dauphin, the Duke of Angouleme, and the third in succession to the throne. He is 57 years of age.

The London Courier of the 2d ult., gives the following view of the character of the new French Provisional Ministry.

"Perhaps a better Ministry than this could not have been chosen, even under better circumstances; and, considering that the choice was made at a time of intense excitement, we may regard it as an indication of the moderate course intended to be pursued by the Deputies, and of the wish of the people to refrain from excesses. In most revolutions, power, in the first instance, has fallen almost necessarily into the hands of those who took the most violent, and generally the worst, part in the agitation, and it has been only after a long course of anarchy that returning reason has shewn the necessity of placing at the head of affairs persons who, although they possessed a regard for liberty, were not insensible to the blessings of order and the necessity of some fixed form of Government. In the present instance, after a revolution of five days, amid the horrors of a carnage which must have carried desolation and mourning into hundreds of families—at a time when the indignation of the multitude must have been roused to an extent which only those who have suffered from similar calamities can appreciate—when, in fact, the influence of the populace might be supposed sufficient to command the election of Ministers who should be the mere instruments of their vengeance—we find a Government established, some of the members of which are known to be men of moderate principles—not one of whom, we believe, is to be regarded as a downright revolutionist.

"Baron Louis was, for a long time, Minister of Finance under Louis XVIII., and subsequently of the Council of the Duke d'Angouleme, by whom he was esteemed, although, unfortunately for the Royal family, his advice was not allowed to outweigh that of his less prudent or less honest colleagues. Admiral de Rigny is a man of good sense who is said to have the best intentions; and M. Casimir Perrier, who is one of the wealthiest bankers in Paris, and the head of a large steam-engine manufactory, and other establishments of national industry, although an ardent advocate of rational freedom, has not the reputation of being a mere revolutionist, whilst his talent for Government has been generally acknowledged, except by the late Monarch, and the party opposed to the doctrines which M. Casimir entertains in common with the Liberal Deputies. M. Dupont de l'Eure is, we believe, a Liberal of the Ultra schoool, but he enjoys the reputation of being a man of talent and good intentions. M. Bignon is a person of talent; and M. Guizot has acquired celebrity as a writer, and is well calculated, as far as talent and knowledge go, for the post to which he has been appointed. Of General Gerard we know but little, but we hear that he is a violent Liberal, and that his feelings are hostile to this country. We may, however, have been misinformed. The Duke of Orleans, who has undertaken to preside over this administration, is well known in Europe for the Philosophy with which he bore his misfortunes during his exile, and the moderation which he has displayed since his restoration. If his own repeated declarations, when the quarrel between the Ministers and the Liberals has been discussed in his presence, are to be credited, he is an advocate for constitutional freedom, but an enemy to licentious liberty. Thus, therefore, we have a Provisional Government composed of better materials than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances; and we sincerely hope that it will, by its acts, deserve equally well of the country and of humanity. As to General Lafayette, whose greatest demonstration of the *egalite* feeling, has been the renunciation of his inherited title of Marquis, we believe the general opinion to be, that he desires the happiness of France, and although a Republican, *sans bornes*, in principle, he is convinced that the well-informed part of the nation would prefer a limited Monarchy to the best possible form of Republican Government. If he has not changed very much within a few months, Lafayette will promote rather than discourage, any plan for the re-establishment of order, upon a basis of rational liberty, even though it should not come up entirely to his own *beau ideal* of Government: and he will not disgrace the reputation which he has acquired by an attempt to apply to France what would be very unfit for the French people, although very proper for the U. States of America."

From the London Courier of July 30.

Some of our cotemporaries appear very anxious to know what course the British cabinet will adopt in reference to the overthrow of the Constitution in France. Our answer shall be a very brief one: that course which befits its interest and its honor. The French King and his Ministry cannot deceive the people into a belief that England desires the stability of their Government at the sacrifice of the Constitution, or that England will waste her treasure, her blood, and her honor, in support of the measures they have adopted. The principle of non-interference will, we doubt not, be as rigidly acted upon in this case, as it has been in all others during the Administration of the Duke of Wellington, and with equal success and satisfaction to the nation. If the French people submit to the present infliction, and choose to lie under a despotic monarchy, let them do so; France will only become weaker and England stronger by the change. If they should rise and destroy that power which would have destroyed them, then the conflict will be one which Great Britain will behold with pain on account of the evils which it will occasion; but so long as it shall be confined to the legitimate exercise of right—for there may be a legitimate right in the people as well as the throne—why should the British Government interfere in a quarrel, which, as to them, involves no principle of self-preservation?

Harvest in Europe.—The Glasgow Courier speaks of a change of weather—sunshine and heat. The crops looked well, and grain was falling in price. The Falmouth paper says the harvest had commenced—the crops were of the finest description. The Carlisle Patriot announces the weather as delightful. The Dublin Evening Post says, from all parts of the country the accounts of the state of the crops are of the most gratifying nature. Potatoes had fallen in price. The Bath Herald states that the harvest in Rye is good and abundant.

The cloth Manufactories were reviving.

Experiments lately made in various parts of Russia to cultivate American tobacco, have, it is said, been attended with complete success.

The Duke of Orleans, now appointed Lieutenant-General of France, is the son of the notorious *Egalite* guillotined in the revolution. Previous to his father's death he was an Aid of Gen. Dumourier, and fought under the tri-coloured flag (which is what he alludes to in his proclamation,) at Genappe. He was afterwards proscribed, fled to this country and taught school in New Jersey. We are sorry to add that he evinced the basest ingratitude to some of his American patrons, after he was restored to affluence on the return of the Bourbons.

General Lafayette, Commander of the National Guard, is too well known to require any particular notice.

General Count Gerard, the Commander of the National Guards during the revolt, is a man well known to the 'bulletin' readers in the wars of the empire. He fought with distinguished valour at Ligny, and commanded one of the two corps that diverged to Wavre under Marshal Grouchy, and consequently was not present at the battle of Waterloo. Las Casses says that Napoleon, after his disasters at Leipsic, told Gerard, "If I had many men like you, I should consider all my losses repaired, and should think myself master of my fortune."

In a subsequent conversation Napoleon remarked that the "Generals who seemed destined to rise to future distinction, were Gerard, Clausel, Foy, Lamarque, &c. These were to have been my new Marshals."

Count Lobau, head of the Executive Committee, is a title that seems to have always confounded editorial recollection. At the battle of Waterloo, the newspapers called him *Bertrand*, and the London Gazettes suppose it to be *Droust*. The real name however is *George Moulon*, for many years one of the Aids of Napoleon, and who derived his title from the island of Inder *Lobau* on the Danube, where (as O'Meara asserts) his personal services saved the French army after the defeat at Essling. Prior to this period he was distinguished at the capture of Landshut, where (as the bulletin states,) he led his division into the city over a bridge that was actually in flames. Napoleon mentions him when a colonel near Genoa in 1800 as being a great disciplinarian; and at Waterloo he commanded the right wing of the French army. His corps was cut off by Blucher, and himself made a prisoner of war, and sent to Plymouth; an event of sufficient importance at the time to produce a supplementary despatch from Lord Wellington. He was proscribed by Louis XVIII, and did not return to France until some years afterwards, when a general amnesty was proclaimed.

Of Casimer Perrier, Benjamin Constant, and others, nothing more is known than that they have been for many years active members of the House of Deputies. All of them (excepting Constant) may be set down as firm friends of the late Emperor, and probably attached to Napoleon II.

It may not perhaps be unappropriate, ere we close this desultory article, to give a short notice of the Royal Family of France. Charles X. is the brother of Louis XVI, who perished on the scaffold. He was born in 1757, and is consequently 73 years old. He succeeded his brother, Louis XVIII, in 1824. He was married in 1773 to Maria Theresa, daughter of the King of Sardinia, who died in 1805. They had issue two sons. The eldest the dauphin, is still living, and usually known by the title of the Duc d'Angouleme. He was born in 1775, and married his first cousin, Maria Theresa Louisa, a daughter of Louis XVI, by whom he has no issue. The youdger son, Charles Ferdinand late Duc de Berri, was born in 1778. He married a Princess of Naples in 1816, and was assassinated in 1820, leaving a daughter, and a posthumous son, the Duc de Bourdeaux, now ten years of age.

The other Princes of the blood royal of France are, 1. Louis Phillip Duc d'Orleans, born in 1773—now Lieutenant General, Regent or King, as our next advices may show. He is 57 years old, immensely rich, and has six sons and three daughters. The former are Dukes of Chartres, Nemours, Joinville, Panthievre, Aumale, and Montpensier. 2. Louis Henry, Prince of Conde, born 1756, and was married in 1770 to Louisa, aunt of the Duke of Orleans, who died in Jan. 1822, and had an only son, the late Duke d'Enghien, killed in 1804.—*N. Y. Herald.*

New York, September 4.

The interest universally excited by the late important news from France is of a character not readily subdued. The stirring events in that country are at present the all-absorbing topic of conversation; and so far from losing by repetition, their discussion seems still to awaken a thrill in every bosom. A scene of enthusiastic excitement occurred at the Park Theatre last evening—such as is seldom witnessed among our staid and sober citizens. The Marseilles Hymn being sung by the company to a crowded house, attracted thither by young Kean, the audience joined enthusiastically in the chorus, and when the tri-colored flag was advanced upon the stage, handkerchiefs and hats were waved from pit and boxes, while "bravos" and deafening plaudits resounded from every corner of the house. When the applause subsided, a tri-colored cockade was seen waving here and there, among the sea of heads, by the gratified Frenchmen, who, eager to reciprocate the national compliment, called loudly for "Hail Columbia." The Marseilles Hymn was sung in both English and French, and was repeatedly encored.

We continue our extracts to-day from the foreign papers received by the late arrivals. Their tenor evinces that the revolution in France is approved as warmly by the British press as by ours: more so it could not be. It will be seen that in England the greatest danger apprehended from these commotions, is the formation of two, perhaps of three, parties—a republican and Monarchical; and the last again divided into an Orleans and a Napoleon faction. Of the first, there may be some danger; though we put strong faith in the sagacity and ability of the present Chamber of Deputies to trim the ship of state agreeably to the storms she may have to encounter, and bring her safely into the fitest haven. Of the last, we should suppose, from the experience of Austria in interfering in the affairs of France, the extreme youth of the Duke of Riechstadt, and, above all, the popularity of Philip of Orleans, there can be little apprehension. The next arrival from Europe which will probably throw much light on this matter is looked for with the deepest interest. We may then, too, expect to hear whether the flame which has kindled so suddenly and violently in France, has not extended to other kingdoms of Europe, and threatened their establishments with similar combustion.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The London packet ship Columbia, sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st August. It is stated that a passenger mentions having seen in Portsmouth a gentleman who had just arrived from Havre, with the news that blood had been spilled at that place, and that the liberals had possession of the arsenal, &c. &c. It was added that the Duke of Angouleme was killed in an action, and that the ex-king had gone to Lisle.

The schooner Pamelia, at New York, sailed from Carthagena on the 8th ult. The captain states, that Bolivar remained at Carthagena, where an attempt had been made to assassinate him, and several of the inhabitants implicated in this design, had been arrested. The country was in a very unsettled state.

NICE PICKINGS.

Three hundred and ninety-nine Peers sitting in Parliament, and their families, receive annually from the taxes - - - - - £2,754,336

Two hundred and nine Peers not sitting in Parliament, and their families receive 978,000

Total £3,732,336

The Marquis of Bute and family receive £65,811.
Lord Eldon, 50,400.
The Duke of Beaufort, 48,600.
The Earl of Lauderdale, 33,600.
Lord Beresford, 29,000.
The Duke of Newcastle, 19,900.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, 41,100, with 176 livings.
The Bishop of Durham, 61,700, livings unknown.
The Bishop of London, 19,200, with 95 livings.
The Bishop of Litchfield, 12,500, with 48 livings.
The Bishop of St. Asaph, 7,000, with 90 livings.
The Bishop of Bath & Wells, 7,330, with 27 livings.
The Bishop of Chester, 4,700, with 30 livings.
The Bishop of Chichester, 6,770, with 50 livings.
The Bishop of Ely, 21,340, with 108 livings.
The Bishop of Lincoln, 8,200, with 36 livings.
The Bishop of Norwich, 8,370, with 40 livings.
The Bishop of Oxford, 3,500, with 11 livings.
The Bishop of Rochester, 5,400, with 21 livings.
The Bishop of Salisbury, 14,420, with 49 livings.
The Bishop of Cloyne, 7,500, and great patronage.
Total, £3,708,891; which added to the aforesaid sum of £3,732,336, amounts to the sum of £7,441,227, which will maintain 220,824 families, at £50 a year and upwards, each family.

Silk Shirts.—A silk manufacturer at Berlin has presented to the Society of Arts in that city an article for shirts, which he calls *toile de soie*. Several physicians assert, that the use of silk near the skin is very conducive to health.

Mustachios.—The Royal Dukes Cumberland and Sussex still preserve the unshorn honors of their upper lips. The report that they had ceased to rival Goats in this respect, a London paper says is a wicked calumny.

Change of Ministry.—A London weekly paper says with warmth, that while some of the papers have intimated that His Majesty has discharged all the French cooks employed by his late Majesty, the fact is, that M. Amand Vilmet, his late Majesty's chief cook, retires of his own accord, to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* of his long labors at the Court of George the Fourth; but all the others, whether French or English, may remain if they choose to "take office" under his present Majesty's chief cook, Mr. Mason, who was formerly a pupil of M. Amand Vilmet, and studied in the Royal kitchen at Windsor.

The King of Bavaria has appointed M. Grinthausen professor extraordinary of astronomy in the university of Munich.—[This *extraordinary* professor is the same gentlemen who perceived the works of the fortified towns in the moon, and counted the number of the ships which were entering the various ports of that useful satellite of our globe!]

In the account of the London fruit market, peaches were quoted, on the 17th July, at from 10*s.* to 24*s.* sterling per dozen, or from 19 to 24 cents a piece! Asparagus at from 33 cents to $1 a bunch.

Sir Robert Walpole was fond of playing at billiards, at which his friend Dr. Monsey, excelled him. "How happens it, Monsey," said Sir Robert, "that nobody beats me at billiards, or contradicts me, but you." "The solution is easy," said Monsey; "I want neither places nor money from you. Perhaps if I did, I should be as great a bungler at billiards as you are."

Statistical View of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the General Minutes of the several Annual Conferences, for 1830, just published, we extract the following:

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Conferences.	Whites.	Col.	Ind's.	Total.
Pittsburg,	22427	163		22590
Ohio,	36064	268	213	36545
Missouri,	3972	414		4386
Illinois,	22021	172		22193
Kentucky,	22074	4884		26958
Tennessee,	21722	3248	736	25706
Holstein,	18270	2182		20452
Mississippi,	11765	4247	3243	19255
S. Car. & Georgia,	40335	24385	16	64736
Virginia,	29121	9967		39086
Baltimore,	29708	10454		40162
Philadelphia,	37359	8169		45528
New York,	34523	281		34804
New England,	12163	245		12408
Maine,	11052	10		11062
N. Hamp. & Ver.	11749	8		11757
Oneida,	23036	88		23124
Genessee,	15200	45		23125
Total,	402561	69230	4209	476000
Total last year,				447743
Increase this year,				28257

N. B. The numbers for the last year included 9678 for the Canada Conference which are not reckoned in this. The true increase for this year therefore is 37935.

There are attached to the Church 1900 travelling Preachers and 123 Supernumeraries. Increase of Preachers this year 83.

The Creek Indians.—The subjoined intelligence is from the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer of the 3d inst., and may be relied on, the editor says, as being substantially correct.

Much feeling and excitement are spreading throughout the Creek nation, especially that portion of it, prepared, and in daily waiting to remove to Arkansas, in consequence of a communication received by Col. Crowell from the President, through the Secretary of War, dated at Franklin, in Tennessee, at which place the President was, a few weeks since. We have learned from some intelligent Indians, to whom the purport of this communication from the Secretary of War, has been made known by the Agent, that the President directs emigration at the expense of the Government to be stopped; withdraws his protection from the Indians; and will not expend one dollar to assist them in emigrating, unless the whole nation consent to go. The President further says, that though this determination on his part may operate harshly upon those Indians, who have planted no corn, and have no means of support if they remain another year, still he has formed the positive resolution to hold no further intercourse with them, except they apprise him of their wish to sell out their lands, and remove in a body west of the Mississippi.

This is the substance of the communication of the President, received by the Agent a day or two since at the Creek Agency, near this place.

We learn also, that Maj. Wager, commanding at the Creek Agency, has been ordered to repair forthwith, with the company under his command, to the Military Station, recently established in the Cherokee Nation.

The Weather and Crop.—A severe thunder storm visited Athens on the 4th, when more rain fell in fifty minutes than during the whole season.

The Athenian of the 7th says—We have had a summer of unprecedented drought. The memory of our oldest inhabitants cannot refer to its like within their recollection. The scarcity of water had indeed, in some places become alarming. Many springs never known to fail before, had become exhausted, and branches, creeks, and even rivers, had dried up. The Ogeechee, near its head waters, we are informed, was as dry as a wagon road. Cattle were carried in some instances two or three miles to a watering place. Several of the wells in our town had gone dry, and from most others it was difficult to obtain a sufficiency of water for the ordinary purposes of life. Since about the beginning of June last, we have not had, if our recollection serves us, but one fall of rain of more than fifteen or twenty minutes continuance, with this exception, and not a drop has fallen otherwise than in showers.

Macon, Sept. 4.

After an almost unprecedented drought, we had a light shower on Tuesday night; and a heavy and more extensive one on Tuesday evening.

Previous to the late showers, many wells and springs had entirely failed; and some large branches and creeks had gone completely dry. The rivers were never known so low as they have been this summer.

The cotton in the fields is pretty well opened, and is beginning to come in tolerably brisk. It is generally believed the crop this year will be from 25 to 33 per cent. short of that of last year.

Mr. John Downing, of Newport, discovered and raised, a few days since, by means of a diving bell, in that harbor, a large anchor, in good order, weighing, as per mark, sixty-six hundred weight. It is supposed to have belonged to the Victory, British 74, one of the fleet which lay in that place in the revolution, while the British were in possession of Rhode Island, which vessel it is stated by inhabitants of Newport, was captured by the French fleet under Admiral De Grasse, after slipping her cable and endeavoring to get to sea.

The London Morning Herald says no man can embark in a contest for the county of York, without being prepared to spend at least 120,000 pounds: and consequently, where there eight candidates for the four seats, here would be an expenditure of nearly a million of money in the election. It adds, this is an extreme case, but there is not a county in England that could be contested at a less expense than 20 or 30,000 pounds.

Cure for a Passionate Temper.—A merchant in London had a dispute with a quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding which the quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error, but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stairs—"Tell that rascal I am not at home." The quaker looking up towards him, calmly said—"Well friend! God put thee in a better mind!" The merchant, struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the quaker was right and he in the wrong. He requested to see him, and, after acknowledging his error, he said—"I have one question to ask you: how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions to bear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the quaker, 'I will tell thee; I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sinful; and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that in a passion men always speak aloud; and I thought if I could control my voice, I should repress my passion. I have therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper." The quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefitted by his example.

We learn, that Mr. McDuffie was sworn at Abbeville Court House on Monday last, by Mr. Speers, with great consequence and effect.—Mr. McDuffie was particularly violent as usual in denouncing his opponents. He gave the *Yankees* a dressful trimming; said they would make money honestly, if they could; but if they could not, they would make it any how. We do not know how so elegant an interlude was introduced, but we have no doubt the *Yankees* will be very grateful that he did not entirely *nullify* them.—*Augusta Courier.*

Warren Davis, the member of Congress from Pendleton and Greenville Districts, in a late speech, says he "has no attachment, nor love, nor veneration, for the Federal Union, the Federal Government, the Federal Constitution. It is all a *splendid failure*." Yet, the Carolina nullifiers profess to be in view the maintenance of the one and the purity of the other. The fact is, and it peeps out through every hole in their ragged doctrines, they care not a fig for either, except to destroy it. Neither will be worth preserving with their principles engrafted on one, or governing in the other. As soon as either occurs, we will help them to pull down the whole fabric, or set it on fire and run off by the light of the conflagration.

Augusta Courier.

Gen. Jackson has too much good sense to exert the force of the Government in execution of the Tariff laws if they be annulled by a *sovereign State*. And if he had not, he would not *dare* to make the attempt. The blood of Brutus flows through too many southern veins.

S. Carolina Jeffersonian.

A writer, in the *Georgia Journal*, nominates the signature of Jefferson, nominates Hon Wm. H. Crawford, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The New York Commercial Advertiser proposes the Hon. Ambrose Spencer as Vice President of Mr. Clay.

Savannah, Geo. Sept. 1.

A load of prime new Cotton from Laurens county yesterday, was sold for thirteen cents. This is the highest price yet paid any where.

Several loads of New Cotton came in this morning. We have heard of no sales; but the price ranges from 11 to 12 cents. A bale of square bales from South Carolina was sold on Saturday at 12 cents. A really good article will readily bring 12 cents.—*Geo. Cour.*

True enough.—The New York Correspondent of the Boston Palladium thus alludes to the predicament in which the new American Consul General to the Barbary Powers will find himself placed on his arrival at Algiers: "The Sloop of war Boston, which sailed hence with Commodore Porter, in the latter part of June, could not have arrived until the first of August, and consequently the new Consul General must have found himself rather in a dilemma, in the absence of any government to whom he could present his letters of credence."

Franklin E. Plummer, Esq. has been elected as the successor of Gen. Hinds in Congress from the State of Mississippi. State of the poll: Plummer, 4089, Gen. Dickson 2551, J C. Wilkins 2064, J. H. Norton 1419, R. L. Sharkey 1368.

The Pleasures of Law.—We learn that a young gentleman of the bar in this city, who enjoys considerable eminence as a pleader, was recently engaged by an individual of fortune to contest the right to an estate, of the value of which, the attorney was to receive one-fourth for his services if successful. He succeeded, and his portion of the spoil is estimated at thirty thousand dollars.—*Philad. Inq.*

In the case of McTavish vs. the Proprietors of the Union Line of Stage Coaches, which was tried in our County Court on Saturday and yesterday, the Jury gave a verdict of $600. Mr. McTavish was injured by the upsetting of one of their stages, some months since, and confined to his bed four or five weeks.—*Balt. Chron.*

The age of the Chesnut tree, is said to rival that of the Oak, while it is not inferior in the durability of its wood. There is a chesnut tree at Tortworth in Gloucestershire, England, that was known as a boundary mark in the reign of King John. This tree was then believed to be more than 500 years old, making its age at this time, above 1100 years. The diameter of its trunk is 15 feet and it still bears fruit.

It is stated in a New York paper that women were found by a benevolent enquirer, making duck trowsers at *four cents* a pair, and cotton shirts at *seven cents* a piece! The sordid employer ought to be "ducked," for robbing the poor creature of her labor.

There are at present in operation, in the United States, 630 Banks. The Bank of the United States has 23 branch Institutions.

The advantage of a News-paper.—"One of the officers attached to the sloop of war Falmouth, upon her late cruize, was robbed at Matanzas of a valuable gold watch, which he prized the more as it was a present from his father. All expectation of its recovery had been abandoned long ago. Since the return of the young gentleman to his friends, his father, while reading a morning paper, glanced, without much interest, over a paragraph about the apprehension of a sailor, which concluded, however, with stating that a gold watch had been taken from him, with a name similar to his son's engraved on the inside of the outer case. Upon making the application to Justice Hopson, and describing the lost watch, there was no doubt that the one found was his son's, and it was therefore, promptly restored. How the sailor came into the possession of it, has not been ascertained. It cost $10 to pay for the newspaper one year—the watch was worth $100.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1830.

ELECTION RETURN.

Brunswick.—William R. Hall, S.; John P. Gause, and Benjamin Leonard, C.

Washington County only remains to be heard from.

Improvement.—It is truly gratifying to the friends of Fayetteville to notice the spirit of improvement that has manifested itself during the present season. More houses have been built, repaired, and otherwise improved, in the course of the last five or six months, than, we believe, during the preceding five or six years. Indeed, this is the first decided symptom of better times that has been exhibited for ten or twelve years; and, in connection with other circumstances, it justifies the conclusion, we hope, that things have been at the worst, and that they must therefore mend.

We regret exceedingly to learn by the following letter, that Mr. Iredell declines a re-election to the Senate of the U. States:

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to numerous inquiries which have been made on the subject, and for the information of the members of the next General Assembly, I request you to state that I must decline being considered a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. That my motives for this determination may not be misapprehended, I beg leave to add that it has been induced solely by the situation of my private affairs, which imposes on me, as a primary duty, an undivided attention to my professional pursuits.

Very respectfully, yours.

JA. IREDELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 2, 1830.

The news of the French Revolution has been received with enthusiasm throughout this country—all parties uniting in the wish that it may be brought to a successful termination. In Richmond, Va., a large meeting of the citizens was held, at which it was resolved to celebrate the event, on Saturday last, by a procession, an Oration, and a National Salute.

We look with great anxiety for further accounts from France. The next arrival will shew how the Revolutionists have used their victory—whether the people of France have concurred in the proceedings at Paris, as is probable—what kind of government has been established—and perhaps determine whether there would be any interference from other European powers. We shall not be surprised soon to hear of attempts at Revolution in other countries, for we apprehend that none of the Sovereigns of Europe are too firmly fixed in the affections of their people to fear a spark from the flame that has burst out in France.

Our readers will find in this paper, many interesting particulars in addition to what we gave last week.

September 6, 1830, was the 73d birth-day of the venerable LA FAYETTE, now at the head of the French National Guards.

It does not appear that General Lafayette was engaged in the Battle in Paris; and we presume from his name not being mentioned in any account of the occurrences in that city, previous to or during the conflict, that he was at La Grange, whence probably he proceeded to Paris as soon as he heard of what had happened, and was immediately called to the command of the National Guards.

We have noticed some recent "signs of the times" in South Carolina, of a very gratifying nature to the friends of the Union—inspiring the hope that she may yet be saved from the disgrace and discomfiture which would follow her setting at defiance the laws of Congress. The most important of these signs, is the election of James R. Pringle, a friend of the Union, as Intendent or Mayor of the City of Charleston, by a majority of 84 votes over Henry L. Pinckney, the late Intendent, who is also Editor of the Mercury, and great apostle of the Nullifyers, "the son of Charles Pinckney and grandson of Henry Laurens," as he was pompously announced in one of the many communications in his favor inserted in his own paper. The election turned expressly upon the political opinions of the two gentlemen, and seemed to enlist the almost undivided attention of the people of Charleston, for about two months; and may therefore be regarded as a fair trial of strength between the parties. Charleston sends sixteen members to the Legislature, and should they be elected from among the friends of the Union, as they probably will be, they will have much influence in defeating the violent measures which will be proposed at the next session.

We should not omit to mention, that the ticket for Wardens, nominated by the friends of Mr. Pringle, prevailed in every Ward.

The other favorable signs to which we alluded, were, the almost unanimous votes of three militia companies in Sumter District, (in the vicinity of Stateburg,) in opposition to a Convention.

Missouri.—Letters from Missouri, state that 59 members elect to the Legislature are opposed to the re-election of Mr. Barton to the U. S. Senate, 21 in his favor, and 6 doubtful. It is probable that a friend to the Administration will be elected in his place.

Kentucky.—Two of Mr. Clay's friends in the Legislature, who were said to be pledged to vote for a Jackson Senator to Congress, have denied that they were so pledged. The State is still claimed, however, by both parties.

Census of Caswell County.—We are informed by the Milton Gazette that the county of Caswell contains 15203 inhabitants, being an increase of 2000 since 1820, viz:—Whites 8398, Slaves 6429, Free colored 352.

The population of the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county in this State, is 717.—The population of the town of Greeneville, in Pitt county, is 488—increase since 1820, is 207.

The population of Savannah is 7173, of which says the *Georgian*, about three or four hundred more than half are whites, 5 blind, 3 deaf and dumb, and 19 aliens.

The population of Columbus, in Georgia, a town only two or three years old, is 1261.

From the returns of the census, it is stated that the average increase of population in Maine has been something more than fifty per cent. within the last ten years. It is deemed probable that on the apportionment, it will be entitled to two additional Representatives in Congress.

On our first page the reader will find an interesting article on the subject of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, called forth by a letter of Mr. Jefferson, published in his works. Should there be any one here who still doubts the reality of that Declaration, we think they cannot fail to be convinced by a perusal of the testimony of several living witnesses of, and participants in, the proceedings in Mecklenburg, contained in a pamphlet published by Col. Polk, which may be seen at this office.

In relation to Mr. Jefferson's charge against Mr. Hooper, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence by Congress, we extract the following from the North Carolina Journal of yesterday:—

"The other fact to which we call attention, at this time, refers to that part of Mr. Jefferson's letter in which he calls Mr. Hooper a "*Tory.*"

The reasons, which Mr. Jefferson had for this charge against Mr. Hooper, he does not give, nor is there any part of Mr. Hooper's life or conduct, on which such a charge could be justly made, as far as we ever heard. So far from doubting the patriotism of Mr. Hooper, the Continental Congress, of which he was an early member, gave strong and decisive proof, that they held his patriotism, his integrity and his intelligence in the very highest estimation. Mr Hooper, together with Doctor Franklin, Robert Morris and Richard Lee, formed the *Secret Committee* of Congress, to which was *confined all intercourse with foreign nations*, previous to the Declaration of Independence. A more important or confidential committee was never raised by any body of men, and it is very certain, that none but tried and well approved patriots would have been placed upon it This committee had the *exclusive* control over our foreign intercourse: it negotiated with France for a supply of arms, ammunition & clothing: it had its secret agents at several of the Courts of Europe, and to shew its powers, and the confidence reposed in it by Congress, it is only necessary to mention, that when, through their secret agent, Arthur Lee, an agreement had been made with the French Government, through Beaumarchais, that the French Court should send two hundred thousand pound sterling worth of arms and ammunition to St. Eustatsius Martinique, or Cape Francais, for the use of the Americans, the Committee deemed it necessary to conceal this important information *even from Congress*, and did so conceal it, until the situation of affairs rendered its disclosure proper. Would Congress have reposed such powers in a man who was a *Tory?*

But there is ample testimony of other kinds, to prove Mr. Hooper's devotion to the cause of liberty and his country. We will soon present to the public the proceedings of a Convention held at Johnston Court House, in 1775, to vote supplies to the inhabitants of Boston, at which Mr. Hooper presided.—Our object is not to attack Mr. Jefferson, but to rescue the memory of Mr. Hooper from unmerited abuse, and to award to North Carolina the credit due to her.

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter concerning the Mecklenburg Declaration, observes that Williamson, in his History of North Carolina, does not mention the transaction. It is a sufficient answer to this objection, that Williamson's History does not come down to the date of that event, but terminates with the year 1773.—*Newbern Spectator.*

In the last New York Albion we find the following item on the subject of the British Colonial Trade:

"The Hon. George Chipman arrived in the George Canning. We understand that the West India Trade Question, although under negotiation, will not be decided on before the next session of Parliament."

In looking over our London papers, we find in the London Courier of the 27th of July, some speculations on the business which is likely to come under consideration in the new Parliament. After mentioning Greece and Algiers as subjects which will occupy the attention of Government, it adds:—

"The desire of the Americans to recover their trade to the West Indies, may possibly come also, in the shape of some treaty, before Parliament; but the bearing of the British interest in that question is now so perfectly well known, and the good will towards us of General Jackson's administration is so properly appreciated, that if any arrangement be settled it will probably be of a more satisfactory nature than it could have been at an earlier period."

Gold.—Few persons at a distance have an adequate idea of the extent to which the working of our Gold mines has been carried. Some faint idea of it may be gathered from a fact, which has just come to our knowledge, viz: that within the last twelve months, between 70 and 80 thousand dollars worth of the precious metal, has been received by the State Bank in this City.—*Ral. Reg.*

More Gold.—A Gold mine has been discovered in this county, two miles west of this place, which promises to be very productive. We have seen a bar worth about one hundred dollars, which had been procured in a few days with very imperfect machinery. We have been told that as much as fifteen dollars worth of gold has been washed out by one hand in a day. We have seen some specimens of the ore, which exhibited abundant evidence of value. Experiments have been made which show that at least eight dollars can be procured from a bushel of ore. The vein where it has been opened, is about eighteen inches wide, and as it descends, increases in width and in the richness of the ore.—The land has recently become the property of Messrs. Yarbrough and Huntington of this place, and we understand they are making arrangements for immediately prosecuting to some extent the works of the mine, and we hope it will prove a source of wealth to them, as well as of benefit to the country generally.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Correction.—We are requested to state, that in the list of cases decided by the Supreme Court, published in our paper of the 26th ultimo, it was incorrectly stated that the case of Den on demise of James Seawell *vs.* Bank of Cape Fear, from Cumberland, and the State *vs.* Pleasant Ellington, from Franklin, were decided. They were not decided, but continued under advisement.

Raleigh Star.

Treasury Notes.—We have learned from a satisfactory source, and justice to the Treasurer of the State requires us to mention it, that the *rule* which he has adopted in reference to these notes, when presented for payment, is, to refuse only those which have been *altered* from a smaller to a larger denomination. He does not, it is said, refuse those which are merely ragged or defaced. The inconvenience arises from the public generally not being able to distinguish an altered bill from one that is merely ragged. We know that the Treasurer of the State is an upright, honourable, and obliging gentleman, and we have no wish to cast any imputation on his official conduct. We repeat, that these notes are now a nuisance and the State ought to redeem them as speedily as they are offered, and never issue any more of them.

Newbern Spectator.

The Mails.—It gives us pleasure to state, and we do it upon the best authority, that the present mail route between Petersburg and Louisburg through this place, will not be discontinued or its direction in any way changed. After the first of January next, the mail accommodation to our citizens will be greater than at this time, the Postmaster General having assured our informant that, instead of running four days through Warrenton and three days through this place each week, as at present, there will be a daily alternation between the two roads.—*Halifax Advocate.*

Internal Improvements.—It will be observed by an advertisement in to-day's Register, that another meeting of the Board for Internal Improvement is called at Elizabeth City, for the purpose of examining Currituck Inlet, to ascertain the practicability and expense of re-opening and improving said Inlet.

The Governor has been disappointed in his expectation of receiving aid from the Officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States who was expected to be employed this fall at Roanoke Inlet (no appropriation for that object having been made by Congress) has invited the aid for a few days of Lieut. Dutton, of that Corps, at present employed at Ocracock. We hope it may be in his power to comply with this request.—*Ral. Register.*

New Hope River.—We have pleasure in stating, that on Friday last, a number of the residents on this river met at the Store of Thomas M. Johnson, in Chatham county, to receive the Report of Woodson Clements, Esq. who had at a former meeting been employed to make a survey of the river.

Mr. Clements's Report was a favorable one. He states that there are but three ledges of loose Rocks in the River, which can be easily removed, and that there is nothing else to obstruct navigation, except rafts of logs and mill-dams. The latter must be either purchased and removed, or locks erected to pass them, and the Surveyor recommends the former course as preferable. The River is stated to be generally sluggish, except in the vicinity of Mr. Patterson's Plantation, who, being a neat and excellent farmer, has kept that part of the River free from logs and rafts, which has given it a smooth and beautiful appearance.

The result of the meeting was, the appointment of a Committee to draft a memorial to the next General Assembly, praying for an Act to incorporate a Company to render said River navigable from its confluence with Haw River to Patterson's Mills, in Orange county: and also that the State will take such part of the Stock as they may deem proper and advisable.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Charleston City Gazette of Wednesday contains the following statement:—"The senior editor was assailed between 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, [the day after the election of Intendant] while standing on the threshold of his office by a mob of from two to three hundred persons, armed generally with clubs; three of whom assaulted and collared him without provocation, and but for the use of a weapon of some little potency, and the timely interference of a few friends who prevailed on them to take their departure, he would in all probability, have lost his life."

It is remarked in Philadelphia, that since the introduction of good water from the Schuylkill, and good ripe fruits have taken the place of rich pastry at dinner, the health of the city has greatly improved. May we not look for a similar change in our city? The water brought from Turknett's Spring will require Ice to render it agreeable.—Hence the propriety of the suggestion of our Correspondent ADVISER in a late paper relative to the importance of a plentiful supply of Ice at a rate low enough for all our citizens to use it.—*Augusta Courier.*

An erroneous impression, or as Sir Thomas Browne would call it, "a vulgar error," is current among the lower orders, that black cloth used at a royal funeral becomes common property the moment the procession has passed; the usual scramble commenced in consequence at Windsor on the late occasion; the police however, were upon the alert, and a couple of shoemakers, named Dykes and Seward, inhabitants of the town, were taken into custody with about thirty yards of cloth torn from the platform, in their possession. At their examination on Saturday they admitted the fact, and defended it upon the plea of privilege; but the magistrates assured them that no right of the kind existed, and that but for the good character produced by both of them, they would have been infallibly committed for the felony. They were then discharged.

London Paper.

Recognition after fifty years absence.—The following incident is mentioned in a late Village Record, printed at West Chester, Pa.—"A circumstance happened in our borough the other day which may well be regarded as extraordinary. A gentleman who had been absent from the country for upwards of fifty years, returned to Chester county, his native home. He was aged thirty when he left here, and is now eighty-two. His coming was wholly unexpected, and yet two different ladies at different places in town, instantly recognized him."

A western paper, in noticing the death of a man, adds—"He has left a wife and four children, to the *latter* of whom the loss is irreparable."

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone!!—At Summerfield, Prince William County, Va., on the 5th inst., *Married* by the Rev'd J. E. Weems, William Flatford, Esq. a soldier of the Revolution, aged 85 years, to Miss Chloe Allen, aged 45.

New York.—The "Republican" party in New York has nominated Enos T. Throop for Governor and Edward P. Livingston for Lieut. Governor. The Anti-Masonic party has nominated Francis Granger and Samuel Stevens, for the same offices; and the "Working men" run James Burt and Jonas Humbert.

Dreadful Mortality.—Captain John Morgan, of the British Navy, ex-commandant at Fernando Po, landed lately at Portsmouth, Eng. Fifteen months ago, his force consisted of three officers, three medical men, and fifty marines; it now consists of himself and nine men. All the rest are dead.

Cobbett, in one of his late Registers, observes—

"The great object of all for you to keep your eyes on is, that which is going on in *France.* In my opinion *that* is the thing which is frightening so many people from their seats in Parliament! If the French people *triumph*, it is *impossible that this system can stand for two years.* We come back exactly to the system of 1792; England calling for reform, and the French setting the example."

DIED,

In this City, on Thursday last, of a pulmonary affection, in the 21st year of his age, ALEXANDER HAMILTON POLK, son of Colonel William Polk. Torn from existence by a wasting disease, in the morning of life and at the first dawning of ardent and fascinating hope, it must be a consoling reflection to his friends, that he died confiding in the promises of that Religion which softens while it illumines, and purifies while it gladdens the heart.—*Ral. Reg.*

In the Jail of this City, on Saturday morning last, of hemorrhage of the bowels, DAVID L. FIELDS, of Guilford county. The deceased was convicted at the last November Term of the Circuit Court of the United States, of having passed counterfeit Checks of the Bank of the United States, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment.—*Ib.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 25 a 11. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 55 a 60. Flour, $4 a 5, —Iron 5 a 6¼. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,	*par*
South Carolina,	1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,	1 do do.
Georgia,	2½ *a* 3. do.
BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.	
Sums over $500,	¼ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,	½ do do.

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

To Rent,

Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to P. DAILEY, Market Square.

September 15. ‖93tf‖

Brigade Orders.

FAYETTEVILLE, AUGUST 12th, 1830.

THE 4th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade by Regiments, for Review and Inspection, as follows:

The 33d Regiment, (Col. Gillis,) at Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 12th October next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The 34th, (Col. McNeill,) at McLean's Mills, on Thursday the 14th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 44th, (Col. Dowd,) at Moore Court House, on Saturday the 16th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 32d, (Col. Underwood,) at Sampson Court House, on Monday the 25th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 41st, (Col. Jones,) at Bladen Court House, on Wednesday the 27th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 85th, (Col. Powell,) at Columbus C. House, on Friday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Henry W. Ayer, commanding.

CHAS. B. JONES, AID.

☞John McK. Strong of Fayetteville, has been appointed Brigade Inspector, with the rank of Major, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of H. W. Ayer, Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

C. B. JONES, Aid.

September 8, 1830.

Blanks for sale.

HEWSON COME AGAIN!

Don't give it up.

Draws on the 17th inst., in the City of Richmond,

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 14.

60 No. Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

Two Prizes of 5792 Dollars,
Twenty do. of 1000 Dollars.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

2	Prizes of 5,792	DOLLARS,
20	Prizes of 1,000	DOLLARS,
30	500	DOLLARS,
32	200	DOLLARS,
51	100	DOLLARS,

Besides many of 40's, 30's, 20's, &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters*, 1 25.

Packages for sale in the above Lottery at the ever fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office of

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

☞CLUBS!☜

Adventurers in the country forming a Club for the purchase of Lottery Tickets, by sending their orders directed to this Office, will be dealt with on very reasonable terms, at the Golden Palace.

Hewson's Office.

September 8.

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. ‖93tf‖

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas-
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6-4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfls, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Black and coloured Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do do Florence,
Black and coloured Mandarine, a new article for ladies' dresses,
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830. 92tf.

POETRY.

[BY REQUEST.]

THE RECALL.—*By Mrs. Hemans.*

Alas! the kind, the playful and the gay,
They who have gladden'd their domestic board,
And cheer'd the winter hearth—do *they* return?
JOANNA BAILLIE.

Come home!—there is a sorrowing breath
In music since ye went;
And the early flower-scents wander by,
With mournful memories blent;
The sounds of every household voice
Are grown more sad and deep,
And the sweet word—*Brother*—wakes a wish
To turn aside and weep.

O ye beloved, come home!—the hour
Of many a greeting tone,
The time of hearth-light and of song
Returns—and ye are gone!
And darkly, heavily it falls
On the forsaken room,
Burdening the heart with tenderness,
That deepens midst the gloom.

Where finds it *you*, our wandering ones?
With all your boyhood's glee
Untamed, beneath the desert's palm,
Or on the loan mid-sea?
'Mid stormy hills of battles old,
Or where dark rivers foam?
Oh! Life is dim where ye are not—
Back, ye beloved! come home!

Come with the leaves and winds of spring,
And swift birds o'er the main!
Our love is grown too sorrowful,
Bring us its youth again!
Bring the glad tones to music back—
—Still, still your home is fair;
The spirit of your sunny life
Alone is wanting there!

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

H. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red. chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine.
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 29, 1830. ‖85tf‖

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,
Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. ‖85-16w‖

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES* large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

XTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5 4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3 4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored Circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtiugs [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woolstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives,
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Fleming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. at his Store, South East corner of Market square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 1830. 17, 63-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 tf

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

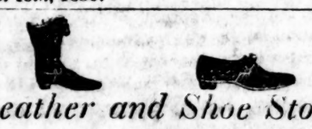
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted
Brazilian do ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen Cambric and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy. Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety or kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8×10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron, American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 15th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. For two years past this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving free to the languid circulation. It assauges cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or other quick respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, } *WINES,*
Teneriffe & Sherry, }
Madeira and Port
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp fit. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Edited by the Rev Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes. A. M,

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
	5 00
Haywood's Manual,	2 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	3 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	50
Militia Laws,	

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS.

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.